

BRITAIN'S POWER

National Review of England's Naval Strength

London, Aug. 16.—The coronation review took place today. The review was by the King.

HOURS PASSING GIVEN POINT

Look the royal yacht over two to pass between the long lines of ships. The sky was cloudless and the weather was perfect. The royal yacht approached the fleet, followed by vessels bearing the representatives of European royal families, members of London embassies, government officials and members of Parliament.

Of the foreign nations, only Italy, Portugal and Japan were represented on the water pageant. The Illinois, which should have represented the United States, was laid up for repairs in dry dock. Comment has been made by the fact that only those nations which Britain counts as friends were represented.

Southampton, Aug. 16.—The Boer generals, De Wet, Botha and Delarey, arrived from South Africa today and went aboard the steamer Nigeria where they met Secretary Chamberlain and Generals Roberts and Kitchener. The Britons received their devoted foe with ever evidence of cordiality. They shook hands long and warmly after which they retired from the crowd for private conversation.

After Mrs. Roberts and Mrs. Chamberlain were introduced. The crowds on shore and aboard the ship cheered the Boers lustily. Several Boers from Holland intercepted the Boer generals while enroute to the Nigeria. It is said that one carried a letter from President Kruger urging them to snub the Britons by declining to board the Nigeria. An invitation was extended to the Boers to visit the royal yacht and be presented to the king and witness the review as his guests. General Botha issued a statement to the press saying that they were too tired to witness the naval review and that they were also very busy. The statement said they would visit America soon and would attend Lucas Meyer's funeral in Holland Tuesday. Another consultation followed and a second statement was issued saying they would visit the king at Cowes tomorrow. The Boers then proceeded to London.

BOER GENERALS IN LONDON

The Boer generals arrived in London this afternoon. They were taken to a hotel. A great crowd lined the way and cheered them.

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.

London, Aug. 16.—Today's review was not as impressive nor as indicative of Britain's great naval strength as would have been the postponed one of seven weeks ago. There were 15 fewer ships in line, and the absentees included all England's examples of present day naval architecture. The most modern of the battleships was launched five years ago, and an American boat of the Kentucky type would have been a match for any two of them. Of all the 109 vessels, only one, the armored cruiser Sutfeld, was really representative of England's new navy. With her nine-inch guns and 11-inch armor and complement of 700 men, she was almost a battleship.

The ships taking part in the review were anchored in line parallel to the Portsmouth shore. The rows of ships stood up, one behind the other, like seats in an amphitheater. Twenty-four small low-lying torpedo boat destroyers were extended out next to the shore, with seven torpedo boats and a number of training ships at the end of the line. Then behind them rose twelve gunboats somewhat higher out of the water; then came a line of twenty-four majestic cruisers, and towering above them, were twenty-one battleships. Beyond these monsters lay representatives of England's merchant marine and the warships of foreign nations.

Patrol boats kept a clear space all about this great fleet. At some distance toward Southampton were vessels almost without number, bearing spectators. They were of all sizes and kinds, from big Atlantic greyhounds, hired by spectators specially for the occasion, to small launches and dinghies, and they represented nearly every post in the British Isles. Along the Isle of Wight "standing room" space was reserved for yachts and small vessels, and to the east, off No Man's fort, for craft bearing spectators from that direction. There were more than 200 large excursion boats and at least 500 smaller vessels. A few of the big ships had as many as 2000 sightseers aboard, and from that number they dwindled down to mere rowboats, with half a dozen. Estimates agree that there are at least 100,000 spectators watching the review from the water.

From very early in the morning people poured into Portsmouth and Southampton by special trains. Those who did not embark on vessels waiting them, took their places along the

shore and upon such docks and buildings as afforded a view.

Apart from the flag officers who were in attendance on the king, there were seven admirals whose flags floated from the fleet. Sir Chas. Rotham, who was in supreme command, had his headquarters on the Royal Sovereign, an old-style battleship that has flown the Union Jack for 11 years.

At Portsmouth elaborate preparations had been made to receive the special guests. A rarely used railroad track at the end of the principal admiralty pier has been patched up for the trains to run over. The platform where ordinarily heavy freight is unloaded, was carpeted with Turkish rugs to receive the human freight whose weight was chiefly political and social. The special began to steam in about 11 o'clock, bringing Indian rajahs, German royal highnesses, a few plain republican misters and other favored guests. They proceeded under a canopy, where they embarked and proceeded to the head of the line.

Then began the review. The royal yacht Victoria and Albert, with the invalid king on her deck, cast off her moorings and proceeded down one line and up another. As the king approached the iron-lined sea aisles a small signal went up from the semaphore on the bridge of the Royal Sovereign. It was taken up and passed along by the subordinate flagships and cries went out from vessel to vessel to "man ship." The yards, the masts, the bridges, and the fighting tops, which a moment before had been naked, were now covered as if by magic with the sails of the squadron. There were 30,000 of them and they stood immovable while the Victoria and Albert came along. No sooner did the king's yacht, however, face each ship than there was a quick, sharp order and every man as if moved by machinery came to salute. When the king had passed on they resumed their position of attention and remained so until the Victoria and Albert returned to her moorings.

\$10,000,000 INDUSTRY

An Immense Cotton Mill Projected for Kansas

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 18.—It is understood that the site for a 10 million dollar cotton mill has been selected. The site includes 1,700 acres near Holiday, Wyandotte county, on the line of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad.

Not only will the mill and buildings directly pertaining to the industry be built upon this land, it is said, but the project involves the construction of a village, where the 5,000 employees and their families will live. The promoters of the enterprise hold an option on this tract of land, and men who have been in close touch with the plans of the promoters say that the Holiday site is the one that has been chosen.

It is believed that the site includes 14,000 acres formerly owned by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad and upon which an attempt was made to build several big factories and start a village several years ago. The movement failed, however, owing to the financial depression and the land has fallen into the hands of eastern investors.

W. R. Smith-Whaley, of Columbus, S. C., who is to be the president of the new concern is decidedly pleased with the progress made in financing the project. Within a million dollars of the first five millions required has been raised, he says. The subscriptions have been coming so satisfactorily that it has been decided to name the board of directors.

The directorate as now arranged includes E. F. Swinney, of the First National bank; W. S. Woods, of the Bank of Commerce; Harry C. Power, Fidelity Trust company; E. L. Scarritt and Witten McDonald, all of Kansas City; Joab and J. R. Mulvane of Topeka; Edward Wilder, treasurer Santa Fe railroad, Topeka and A. A. Robinson, president of the Mexican Central railroad.

TWIN BLAMES FUNSTON

Funny Man Thinks General Had His Book Barred From Denver Library

Denver, Aug. 19.—Mark Twain has written a letter to a local paper in response to a telegram telling him of the agitation to exclude "Huckleberry Finn" from the juvenile shelves of immortality. He says:

"I am aware that I am not privileged to speak freely in this matter, funny as the occasion is and dearly as I should like to laugh at it. When I can't speak freely I don't speak at all. You see there are two or three pointers: First, 'Huck Finn' was turned out of a New England library seventeen years ago, ostensibly on account of morals, really to curry favor with a person. There has been no other instance until now. Second, a few months ago I published an article which threw mud at that pinchbeck hero, Funston, and his extraordinary morals. Third, 'Huck's' morals have stood the strain in Denver and in every English, German or French speaking community in the world, save one, for seventeen years until now. Fourth, the strain breaks the connection now. Fifth, in Denver

alone Sixth, Funston commands there. Seventh, and has dependents and influence. When one puts these things together the cat that is in the meal is disclosed, and quite unmistakably. Said cat consists of a few persons who wish to curry favor with Funston, and whom God has not dealt kindly with in the matter of wisdom. Every body in Denver knows this, even the dead people in the cemeteries. It may be that Funston has wit enough to know that these good idiots are adding another howling absurdity to his funny history. It may be that God has charitably spared him that degree of penetration, slight as it is. In any case, he is, as usual, a proper object of compassion, and the bowels of my sympathy are moved toward him."

The explanation of Mark Twain blaming General Funston for the action of the Denver public library in barring the book "Huckleberry Finn" is laughed at. Funston's friends knew nothing about it and it is probable that until the letter was written by Mr. Clemens that he never gave the fact that the book had been barred a minute's thought.

TOOK POISON BY MISTAKE

Dr. S. L. N. Foote Dead at Argentine—Formerly of Allen County

The body of Dr. S. L. N. Foote, an aged physician and a most eccentric character, was found in his little rickety office at No. 7 Spear avenue, Argentine, yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. The indications are that the man committed suicide, although a note that he had written while dying partly justifies the belief that he took a dose of morphine, thinking it was quinine and Dover's powders.

Dr. Foote first became known to Allen county people when he settled in Gas some three years ago. Later he went to La Harpe, and still later to Stark. He was apparently a man of education and intelligence, but hopelessly erratic. His special mania was the construction of air ships and he fully believed he had solved the problem. He wrote great many long letters to the editor of the REGISTER urging him to get the Government to take hold of his idea, promising him wealth beyond the dreams of avarice if he should succeed. While living at La Harpe he brought suit for divorce against his wife, and the petition he filed is one of the legal curiosities of this court. The REGISTER printed it at the time, and reprints here some sample paragraphs:

Come now the plaintiff to the altar of justice, bearing his burden of sorrow and woe, which he humbly lays down before the ermine and woodcock. He declares with solemn truth that he has been for more than one year last past an actual resident in good faith of the state of Kansas, whose valiant sons swim the Bag-Bag; that state pointed out by all the world as being the desert home of Carrie Nation and Mary Ellen Lease; that he is now a resident of Allen county, same state, where the roar of natural gas wells and the whistle of great industries have become as familiar to its inhabitants as was the croaking of frogs to the people of Posey county, Indiana, in the days of auld lang syne.

It was back east in the good old state of Ohio, that has given birth to statesmen and politicians. It was long long years ago in the sultry summer time, when the dogfennel blossomed in the lane and the woodpecker pecked his peck on the decaying trunk of the hollow sycamore tree. It was at the spring "neath the hill," close by the spreading beech, a youth and a maiden met, and meeting, loved, and loving, plighted their troth.

The Kansas City Journal in reporting his death adds the following interesting details:

"Dr. Foote died as he had lived, alone and in his poorly furnished and poverty-looking office. He died, evidently, a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but the body was not discovered until twelve hours later. George W. Toothaker, a real estate agent of Argentine, and one of the physician's warm friends, noted the man's absence from the street during the day and visited his office out of curiosity. Toothaker peered through the front window of the physician's office, which was also his home. He saw the body of the man stretched on the floor, face downward. The few broken chairs in the room and a small table were covered with dust. Scattered about the floor were a number of surgical instruments. Beside the body was a note, written by Dr. Foote just before he died and after he had taken the poison. The massive was addressed to Mr. Toothaker and George Simhoff. It follows:

"I have had one more of those terrible chills. Thinking I was taking quinine and Dover's powders, I fear I must have taken morphine, instead. I feel all right at the present time, but know that the poison is doing its work. I burn but feel a sort of a soothing sensation flow over me and a desire to go to sleep. I am sure that I have not much longer to live. Please take care of my affairs and write to my daughter that I forgive her. I do hope that you can straighten up my affairs so that it will be found that I am not in debt. If there is a hereafter I will see you all there and I hope I will see my daughter and my son. I don't know what comes after death but put my body in the grave and there I will rot, more than likely, as I think there is no life after death. It is now after 3 o'clock and I feel I am dying though still conscious. My head is very clear and my brain works perfectly. But now I feel the spasms coming and then I will be gone. Good by."

DR. FOOTE.

G. W. Simmons, the undertaker, was sent for and the body was taken to the morgue on Silver avenue. There it was viewed by many Argentine people. All of them had known the old doctor, and his sudden demise shocked them.

Dr. Foote was about 80 years old. He came to Argentine eleven years ago. He was a native of Ohio and lived in that state just previous to taking up his residence in Kansas. His wife, son and daughter accompanied him to Argentine. The old man was respected by members of the medical profession, not so much for what he knew as for what he had forgotten. He was eccentric and had many queer notions. Six years ago he started the medical profession by contributing an article to the Medical Index in which he stated that part of his own physical system constituted a musical organ. He said he could hear musical sounds from within his own body and that the strange condition was regulated by his own mind. This article was copied in newspapers all over the United States and in a short time Dr. Foote was known as the "musical man," a title that stuck to him until death.

Three years ago his wife died and a year later he left Argentine and went to Gas City, Kas. There he met a woman whom he had loved in his youth. The old flame was rekindled and the aged physician and his first love were married. They didn't live happily together and within a few months the wife deserted him. Dr. Foote sued for divorce.

Last spring he returned to Argentine. He had lost his wealth. He was poor, almost poverty stricken. His knowledge of medicine and surgery was fast leaving him. All that remained were his eccentricities. He rented the little room at No. 7 Spear avenue, and put out a single. It has printed upon it.

Dr. Foote, Physician and Surgeon.

But few people heeded the sign. No one knew how he lived and no one, save George W. Toothaker and a few others, seemed to care.

During the summer months Dr. Foote had slept on a rude cot in the room that served him as an office. During the latter years of his life, Dr. Foote was an agnostic.

A son of the deceased, Henry Foote, is an inmate of the insane asylum at Osawatimie. The daughter is Mrs. M. E. Reeve, who lives at Willoughby, O. She was in Argentine three years ago to attend the funeral of her mother, but she and the father could not agree. She had not written to him, it is said, since the death of her mother. A telegram was sent to her yesterday and the body will be held awaiting her orders.

Acting Coroner S. H. Wisner will conduct an inquiry as to the cause of Dr. Foote's death tomorrow.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH

It Is Thought Dr. S. L. N. Foote May Have Been

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 21.—Was Dr. S. L. Foote, the eccentric physician, who was found dead in his office in Argentine, the victim of his own imagination? Was his death caused by a fatal conviction that he had taken deadly poison instead of comparatively harmless drugs? In other words was he scared to death?

These are the questions that have arisen as a consequence of a hurried post-mortem examination that was held over the body yesterday. Drs. F. M. Owens and D. E. Clopper yesterday began an autopsy on the body, but had not time to complete it, and will finish the work today. From their investigations, however, they assert that they found no trace of poison in the stomach and Dr. Owens said last night that it was his opinion that the doctor took no morphine. The sensation Dr. Foote described in his last letter written just previous to his death were not those of a man dying from the effects of morphine poisoning. According to Dr. Owens, morphine would have made him too drowsy to hold his head up, and it would have been impossible for him to have written. "The man may have been scared to death," said Dr. Owens "due to the weak condition of his system. He may have thought that he took morphine when he took quinine and Dover's powders and this horror may have preyed upon his imagination until death came."

While all indications thus far tend to show that Dr. Foote died from fear and not from poison, a letter found in his office yesterday shows that he had threatened suicide. This letter was addressed to his daughter, Mrs. Maggie Reeves, who lives in Willoughby, O., and was written a week ago. In it he threatened to end his life.

Mrs. Reeves telegraphed the Argentine officials yesterday to bury the body beside that of her mother in the lot in the Argentine cemetery. She gave no orders for the holding of the body and the undertaker concluded that she doesn't intend to come to Kansas City.

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cuts, bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

THROUGH NEW ENGLAND

Program for President's Trip is Made Public

Washington, Aug. 20.—The program for the President's New England trip was made public today. Between August 22 and 26 he visits New Haven, Meriden, Hartford, Willimantic, Providence, Warwick, Conn.; Newport, R. I.; Lynn, Boston, Mass., and Portland, Me.

Short stops at many places in Maine and Vermont have been arranged until September 2, when he goes to Worcester, Mass., and the next day returns to Oyster Bay. Throughout the trip drives are to be substituted for receptions and in many cases for speeches.

Oyster Bay, Aug. 20.—President Roosevelt is hurrying through routine business in preparation for his New England trip. He will leave here Friday morning aboard the Sylph for New Haven, Conn., where he will take the train.

ROOSEVELT AT RILEY

He Will Be There to View Army

Maneuvers.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The War department has in course of preparation an order for the army maneuvers to take place at Fort Riley, Kansas, in the latter part of September. The maneuvers will be timed to suit the President, who will review the troops that participate in them. Several thousand regular and volunteer soldiers will appear in the maneuvers, including two regiments of regular infantry, one regiment of regular cavalry, several batteries of regular artillery and the militia organizations of Kansas and Nebraska.

KRUGER WILL ABDICATE

He Will Give up Position as Afrikaner Chief

By Scripps-McRae Press Ass'n.

The Hague, Aug. 20.—Generals De Wet, Botha and Delarey, accompanied by the Boer agents, Leyds, Wolmarans, Wessels and Reitz, visited Mr. Kruger today at Utrecht.

London, Aug. 20.—The correspondent for the Daily Mail at the Hague telegraphs that he is informed that at the approaching meeting between General Botha and his colleagues and former President Kruger, the latter will formally abdicate his position as Afrikaner chief and hand over the reins and the residue of funds to General Botha and General De Wet and Messrs. Fischer and Wolmarans, formerly Boer delegates. Wolmarans, according to the correspondent's information, will endeavor to dispossess Dr. Leyds, the European agent of the Boers, of the power of signing checks. "There are also rumors here," adds the correspondent, of the Daily Mail, "of an impending struggle for supremacy between General Botha and General De Wet."

Ordinance No. 475

(First published August 20 1902)

An ordinance levying taxes for various purposes in the city of Iowa, Kansas, for the year 1902, and making special assessments against certain lots, parts of lots and pieces of ground abutting on the improvements, for the purpose of paying for sidewalks heretofore made and repaired with the penalties thereon, according to the front foot thereof.

Be it ordained by the mayor and councilmen of the city of Iowa, Kansas:

Section 1. That there shall be levied on all the property, real, mixed and personal within the limits of the city of Iowa, Kansas, taxable according to the laws of the State of Kansas, the sum of ten mills on the dollar for general revenue purposes for the year 1902.

Section 2. That there shall be levied on all the property, real, mixed and personal within the limits of the city of Iowa, Kansas, taxable according to the laws of the State of Kansas, the sum of one mill on the dollar for the payment of interest on refunding bonds.

Section 3. That there shall be levied on all the property, real, mixed and personal within the limits of the city of Iowa, Kansas, taxable according to the laws of the State of Kansas, the sum of three and one-half mills on the dollar for the payment of interest on water works and electric light bonds.

Section 4. That there shall be levied on all the property, real, mixed and personal within the limits of the city of Iowa, Kansas, taxable according to the laws of the state of Kansas, the sum of one and one-half mills on the dollar for the opening, widening and bringing to grade streets, avenues and alleys, building bridges, culverts and sewers, and for footwalks across streets, avenues and alleys.

Section 5. That there shall be levied and assessed against the certain lots and parcels of grounds abutting on the improvements according to the front foot thereof, herein below set out and within the limits of the city of Iowa, Kansas, and according to the laws of the state of Kansas, for the purpose of paying for sidewalks heretofore made and heretofore repaired at the expense of said city, together with the penalty, the following amounts set opposite each of said lots and parcels of ground, to-wit:

She	Lot	Block	Addition	Am
hed	7	29	1ola, original site....	\$1
to	12	86	31	
	3	3	Bunnells addition.....	1
	4	3		
ave	7	3		
Dr.	3	6		
nine	4	6		
ses,	1	2	Edwards East addition.	
	2	2		
	3	2		